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#### William McKinley.

Cutting off so strong a hope of recovery the death of WILLIAM MCKINLEY brings to the nation as new and sharp a grief as if it had come without warning. A brave man is dead in his duty. Solemnly and firmly, without passion, the people whom he knew and served so well will honor his memory by carrying out the great purposes of his Administration.

It is natural even in the moment that gives the tragic crown to this career of productive statesmanship, to think first of WILLIAM MCKINLEY the man. He was a representative American in the mingling of sturdy bloods in his ancestry, in his rise from low estate, in his adaptability to circumstance, his thorough democracy and sympathy and his steady power of growth. In succession he was a faithful schoolteacher, a gallant soldier, a lawyer, working hard at his profession, and striving unconsciously toward his real calling. the public service.

Twenty-six years ago when Ohio was ringing with the campaign between HAYES and ALLEN, good money and bad. something began to be heard of the able campaign speeches of a young lawyer named McKinley. The next year he was elected to Congress, and thereafter his growth in reputation was solid and steady

For a long time he was best known as the defender of protection. As an assailant f the tariff bills of Mr. Mon-RISON and Mr. MILLS, measures so noisy once and now poor ghosts of politics. and as the leader of the Republicans in the House of the Fifty-first Congress and the maker of the tariff bill that bore his name, he showed more and more ability, but still in many minds he was merely the exponent of protection. As a candidate for Governor and as Governor of Ohio he fought free trade and free silver. Then came his nomination for the Presidency, an honor which he had twice manfully refused to seek, once in lovalty to Mr. SHERMAN and again in loyalty to Gen. HARRISON. In 1896 the tariff, which had long been the first of public questions in his mind, became secondary to the defence of the public faith and credit. He broadened to the situation, and thereafter every year of his service brought him a widening view. The Cuban troubles, the annexation of Hawaii, the Spanish war gave him vast responsibilities to which he was always equal. The new possessions which passed into the hands of the United States as the result of the Treaty of Paris introduced new problems, which he courageously sought to solve. His power of divining public sentiment, of entering into the consciousness of the American people was extraordinary. In spite of much clamor his policy was approved by the people in 1900. This time he represented not only the public faith, but the large patriotic aspiration of the United States, the instinct of national growth. He foresaw the necessity for the extension of American commerce and his latest public utterance outlined a policy of reciprocity. He was no blind upholder of what has been, but a progressive, liberal-minded states-

His name brings to every mind the picture of a time of unequalled material prosperity, of increasing manufactures and foreign trade, of security and good fortune at home, and of a United States more respected abroad, of larger scope and power among the nations, more confident of its strength than ever before. Porto Rico is thriving. The Philippines are pacified and ready for the civil government in store for them. Cuba is full of schools and almost empty of fever. The great work abides. Death cannot mar it. The work will go on; and to its latest day and to its ultimate and most splendid fulfilment it will be a memorial of WILLIAM McKINLEY. Under LINCOLN the United States became in name one nation. Under WILLIAM MCKINLEY the United States became in truth one nation and a greater United States began.

Of that simple and cordial nature, that generosity and unaffected kindly manliness, it is vain to speak. We all knew WILLIAM MCKINLEY. It is as if a friend had dropped at our side.

A Time for Searching the Heart. Passionate denunciation of the murder of WILLIAM MCKINLEY and impotent

rights of others, is common and wide- OUR THOUSANDS OF GREAT spread. A country in which lynchings and burnings at the stake are familiar, n which, in the name of labor, men and women seeking to work are assaulted, maimed, killed, or driven to insanity or suicide by organized moral torture, is a country in which assassination, call it what you will, is not an unusual but a frequent occurrence.

Wherever in the United States law is defied and for its processes the will of individuals is substituted there the spirit of assassination reigns.

By the bier of WILLIAM MCKINLEY thoughts of vengeance on his murderer are out of place. This supreme triumph of lawlessness should make every man and woman resolved to uphold the law always and in everything and to put far away from them that thirst for private vengeance which survives from savagery and that heat and hysteria of the mind which prompt to intemperate speech and deed.

#### The President.

As ROOSEVELT enters the White House it should be said of him that the tragedy which opens its door has brought to no citizen in the land a more fearful horror or a deeper sorrow. To the patriot aghast at the crime and profound in admiration for the dead President there can be no other feeling than that of lamentation for the national calamity: and ROOSEVELT is a patriot throughout his heart, yielding to no man in his belief in McKINLEY's statesmanship.

When ROOSEVELT was nominated for Vice-President it was not because he was like McKINLEY, the embodiment of calmness and deliberation, but because he was different from him. He was chosen to give the Republican ticket the fire of aggressive youth, the inspiration of optimism. We doubt, moreover, that the second place was ever filled with less thought of disaster coming to the leader, a man destined by his sound body and fortunate temperament to a life reaching far beyond his term of office. Fate, however, has put Roose-VELT in McKINLEY's place, and with him thus elevated the country, when it turns its face again to the future, can be confident and satisfied.

When the new Executive began his career in the Legislature of New York his ability as a public man caused people to forget his immaturity. As he has grown older his vigor of spirit and his passion for the open air have inclined many to forget his powers of mind and his unceasing devotion to public affairs. There need be no doubt of his equipment, in faculty and in training, for the task of directing the vast machinery of government over which his predecessor had held the master's hand. We look forward to an able and successful Administration, on the McKinley lines. under which our prosperity shall be unchecked and all national interests

## The Secret Service.

Sun, in regard to United States Secret Service Let me state that if any persons are responsible for the nearly successful assausination of the President, then it is the United States Secret Service officers The news-

papers labor under the delusion that the United States Secret Service is recruited from trained detectives, therefore it is the best in the country, but as a matter of fact the United States Secret Service is made up of a lot of dubs, who never had any training as detectives until they were appointed, on the force.

These men get their appointments through a social or political pull, and while they may have no experience as detectives, and no capacity for the work, still they are retained. I assert that there is not a reputable private detective agency in the United States that would employ one of them at \$10 a week. This is not an exaggeration, but the plain unvarnished truth.

The sooner the United States Secret Service is reorganized the better.

Tauts.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to correct a few of the statements made by your correspondent E H in to-day's Sun in reference to the nationality of the Czolgosz family. The Water Poles, as Mr. Czolgosz family. The Water Poles, as Mr. E. H. callet them, or Wasserpolacken, as they are really called, do not live in swampy districts and are not an inferior race. The term is used in Germany for the Polish part of the population of Upper Silesia and is derived from the fact that they manned the large rafts used for floating timber on the river Oder down to the Baltic. They lived on the rafts during several months and left them only to replenish their food supplies or to get drunk at their stopping places. This brought them into contempt, and while the large rafts are a thing of the past, the name has stuck to the Poles of Upper Silesia, who now work mostly in the mines and iron mills. If the report is correct that the Czolgosz family comes from the neighborhood of Schubin in the province of Posen, they are almost undoubtedly genuine Poles. This involves no reflection on the Poles in general, but is a simple fact. New York, Sept 11

## Measuring the Aurora Borealis.

From the London Standard.

In September, 1898, an aurora borealis with an immense red stripe was observed in a large part of Northern Germany. Herr Schaper, using the data obtained at that time, has come to certain conclusions in regard to its extent and height above the earth. The visible bow of light was observed at six different places between Gostingen, Hamburg, and Warne-munde, and from these observations it has now been calculated that it must have been at least seventy cliometres above the earth, and have extended from Liverpool to Libau, in Couriand. A long red band of rays seen simultaneously at Lübeck and Hirschberg, in Silesia, reached an altitude of 800 kilometres, and another 670 kilometres. The light flickered very much, and one part of the rays moved at a rapidity

of seventy hilometres a second.

These results agree with those which Flogel obtained at Riel thirty years ago by repeated investigations of this phenomenon. He found that the rays of large aurora borealis phenomena, seen in northern Germany, must be at an altitude of 100 kilometres above the earth, that they often rise to a height of 750 kilometres, and that their points glow with a red light. The atropa borealis is, according to Plogel, a phenomenon either entirely outside our atmosphere, or so situated that the lower part touches upon layers of it. In Scandinavia, on the other hand, has been observed that the rays of the aurora bo-

# Siberia's Vast Area.

the National Geographic Magazine

# PEOPLE.

Data Showing Their Di in the United States.

"According to 'Who's Who in America. said the man who was one of them, "there are 11,551 persons, men and women, in the United States and Canada who have become sufficiently notable to be surolled that directory of distinction. Only living persons are admitted and they go in entirely on merit; at least, it doesn't cost s cent. There might be a few more, but there is an 'unrecorded remnant' who are too modest to stand in the fierce light that beats upon a printed page, and they refuse to respond to the heartrending appeals of the publishers to 'step this way, please The eleven regiments and a half who did come up-would anyhody think there was so much greatness on earth? represent all the professional walks of life and a whole lot in business and other callings, and 4,521 of them are graduates of colleges, other than medicine, law, theology and technical institutions; 717 graduated in medicine. 494 theology, 327 technical, 521 law, 160 West Point, 121 Annapolis, 808 commschool, 230 high school, and 1,791 gave no educational data. Only 31 were self-taught, and 282 were privately educated, which isn't so bad when we come to consider the usual talent found in tutors' hands.

Of the States furnishing these distinguished persons, New York leads with

boundaries of the State, most of them, I suppose, being in the city. Massachusetts comes next with 1,130, although but 1,60 of them have stayed at home. Pennsylvania or them have stayed at home. Temperature is third with 1,020, only 880 remaining in the State. These figures show that it isn't population that furnishes greatness, but it is in the air, for Massachusetts with only about half the population of Pennsylvanian and the eylvania has 10 per cent, more of greatness. Maine produces 351 geniuses and only 99 of them seem to be able to stand the temperance atmosphere of the State California at the other side of the country takes the other tack and with a production of only 60 she furnished. of only 60 she furnishes homes to 291. Ohio, he talented, produces 806 worthies, 484 of whom live elsewhere. Kentucky, with its reputation as a greatness producer, only shows 286 with 125 living where produced Colorado gives homes to 109 times as many as she has produced, her pro-duction being only 1 No other State or duction being only 1. No other State or territory has produced less except Alaska, Arizona, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming, whose entire output is nil, although they house 4, 18, 25, 22 and 17 respectively. New Jersey produces 218 and finds homes for 314 most of whom, no doubt, are commutate. 218 and finds homes for 314 most of whom, no doubt, are commuters on New York trains. The queerest figures are presented in the District of Columbia which has produced 90 distinguished individuals and finds homes for 889, not counting Senators and Representatives, though diplomats re in the list of residents, 132 Georgia Trackers' have burst into fame, and 113 find Georgia good enough for them, this includes Hoke Smith, but not Dink Botts Vermont, with 252 does well for a little cold State, but she can keep only 55 of them in her midst. Nebraska has only produced a persons of eminence, but 97 find their homes there, including, of course, the editor of the Commoner. South Carolina and Wisconsin are nearly nip and tuck with 140 and 145, but Wisconsin affords better

pasturage apparently, as she has 147 r dents, while the Palmetto State has but dents, while the Falmetto State has on the "We have 287 English of distinction among us. 174 Canadians, 238 Germans, 146 Irish and about 200 of all other nationalities, including 9 born at sea Of the entire number 370 live abroad permanently and added to their own production are Colo-rado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin, indicating that these are more appreciative of genius than the others. New England, for instance produces 2,435 but can give a living to only 1,431. filinois, which is largely Chicago in this case, produces 373 and takes care of 704, showing that Chicago really has a

soul above sausage
"I am not saving that every person in
the book ought to be in it, but one chap there
has sufficient distinction in one direction. as least, to warrant handling down his name to posterity. The publishers sent him a proof to correct, suggesting that he give the maiden name of his wife. He sent the proof back with this note. 'I cannot give you my wife's maiden name as she is now travelling in Europe.' Unfortunately this in the "Champfleury" of Legros. travelling in Europe. Unfortunately this brilliant individual is not designated by a star and nobody can share his glory with him but the publishers, which I think is selfish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: The servant question, which was once a problem, is now termed a mystery Servants are charged with being incompetent, indolent, nsolent and untrustworthy A Police Magistrate of your city was recently quoted as saying that it was getting to be impossible to hire an honest servant. What a malicious accusation! But it is in keeping with the blassed, extravagant and unjust views held by those who discuss the servant question from the employers' standpoint. There are people so constituted that they must be envious of what their neighbors possess. They are too lazy to do their own house-work and too poor to pay competent "help" to do it for them hence their constant complaining. They offer to servants what they call "good wages" and a "good home," which very often means \$12 per month, and sixteen hours in the kitchen and eight hours in the hours in the kitchen and eight hours in the garret each day. The American girl, when looking for employment, reads the alluring advertisements under the heading "Servants Wanted." but she can't be caught. She knows there's a "nigger in the woodpile." And the office, store or factory, as the case may be claims her services. The servant question, so far as the American girl is concerned, is closed once and for all. It is a pity that this important question cannot have a fair and impartial discussion. The love of fair-play is one of the characteristics of the American, but it seems to be lost sight of when the servant question crops up. On the Pacific Coast, where is has been impossible to hire weight servant, Chinese inpossible to hire women servants, Chinese impossible to hire women servants, Chinese ill the bill, and it is said that they make good servants. Why not give them a trial in the East? This seems to me the only solution of the servant question.

OSSINING, N.Y. Sept. 9.

## The Beaf and the President.

From the Deaf Mules' Journal The deaf, in common with all other citizens, were greatly shocked at the attempted assassination of President McKinley There are no Anarchists among deaf mutes. and they hate and despise all foes of the Go ernment The blessings of education, in the case of the deaf as with the hearing have made them all good and law-abiding citizens, possessed of keen intelligence and warm interest in State and National affairs.

## The Largest Ocean Raft.

From the Morning Oregonian From the Morning Oregonian
ASTORIA, Sept. 6 — The Hobertson log raft
will leave in a day or two for San Francisco in charge of the powerful tugs Tatoosh
and Richard Holyoke. It was built in the
slough near Westport, Ore, and consists of
600,000 lineal feet of piling, procured in the
vicinity of that pince. The greater part of
the timber came from the headwaters of
Beaver Creek, from which a flume was specially constructed for the purpose, a distance
of ten miles. The raft was about eight months
in course of construction. It is 65a feet in
length, of cigar shape, and is about 40 feet
in diameter at the largest part. Its draught
is about 24 feet, and it is very unwieldy to

## New York and English Carfares.

From Traction and Transmission anger at it are out of place, however natural. This act of violence strikes the nation hard, but it is only one of many acts of violence which are staining the American name, violence which cannot be foisted upon one wretched Pole. The spirit of violence in word and action, contempt of law, contempt of the in Brooklyn and New York, passengers are ear

# PRINT EXHIBITION AT THE LENOX LIBRARY.

The armouncement that the current exhibition at the Lenox Library is to remain on view for another month gives one the opportunity of referring to its many interesting features. It has been specially arranged with a view to the holiday season, being of a popular character and pleasantly discursive, while at the same time offering scope for some serious study. It is an exhibition of portraits of no particular period and arranged in no sort of sequence, but selected partly for the interest attaching to the personages represented and because many of the portraits are such as the public are not likely to be familiar with and partly as interesting examples of the work of certain artists, either little or well They are for the most part taken from the very large and valuable collection of prints presented to the library by Mr. S. P. Avery

Thus it is an exhibition of many men and diverse manners. There is a portrait, for example, of Winfield Scott by F. d'Avignon. published at the Avignon Press, 323 Broadway, in 1850, which, so far as concerns the treatment of the head, is a notable reminder that very excellent work was being done in this country at that date and presumably finding a market. It is conspicuously above the average of commercial work produced anywhere. There are many charming little engravings by A. B. Durand, one of them a portrait of Philip Hone, a Mayor of New York, and of T. Johnson's etchings, several very fine examples. A head of Theodore L. de Vinne is a notable one, lighted in most interesting fashion and full of suggestion of color. But even finer is the well-known portrait of Walt Whitman with the head turned slightly back over the left shoulder and the white beard streaming to the right. How wonderfully the hair and beard are represented! Not only is the luxuriant maze of strands suggested. but also the play of light which passes through the mass and loosens it and seems to make it buovant. Again, how full of alacrity and kindliness is the glance of the The expression of the face and, indeed, the whole impression of the personality are so spontaneous. Suggestion and spontaneousness-a summary of individual not so much enforced as suggested and with a freshness of manner that speaks of enthusiasm in the artist and of unconsciousness on the part of the subject - these are the qualities which come near to representing what is desirable in in an engraving after an oil picture, but in an etching or lithograph expect to find them. They form, indeed, the very raison d'être for selecting these particular mediums of expression

one might examine first of all the lithograph head of "Champfleury," by A. Legros, and then compare with its impression on oneself that produced by Henri Lefort's "Gam-The former is executed largely in features, and, in fact, are purely arbitrary means of suggesting the forms and planes of the face. Yet so full of character is the that one feels sure the portrait is characteristic. In Lefort's "Gambetta," however, every plane and feature of the head and coat is conscientionsly elaborated with hatchings and crosshatchings and the various lineal devices of the engraver, until a sense of fatigue is produced at the evidence of so much labor And after all, the portrait has no suggestion of inevitableness. It is prosaic to the last degree, only remarkable for indefatigable craftsmanship. Moreover, it is life-size, surely a most undesirable thing in an etch ing, in itself descriptive of all feeling of suggestiveness and spontaneity, for the size challenges comparison with the fact, instead of alluring us away from the fact

Allusion was made to the diagonal lines per that in this matter the artist has been influenced by Mantegna, especially by the latter's line work. He secures the main forms of his composition by strongly defined outlines which shall make a bold pattern, and then introduces the diagonal shading, less for the purpose of modelling than of rendering certain intermediate local tones. A striking example of Legros's adaptation of this method can be seen in a large etching of "Cardinal Manning," wherein the contours are thick and dark, while the expanses of the face and costume are grayed in parts by finer strokes. The harshness of outline and the big jump from dark to gray may be disconcerting at first; and one is disposed to feel that a small head of Cardinal Newman, by T. Johnson, hanging

alongside, is a far more pleasurable work. But Legros has the credit of caring less than most great masters for the particular qualities of his medium. He does not have recourse to etching on one occasion and to lithography on another for the purpose of extracting from each its fullest possible resourcefulness. He uses either to subserve the higher intention, which is to express as forcibly as possible the strong impression he has received from the subject before him. And, certainly, when you study the "Manning" from this point of view, or the "Champfleury" or the head of Tennyson, you become conscious of an intensity of personality in these portraits that makes the significance of many other excellent etchings or lithographs seem petty by comparison. The "Tennyson," for example, may well be compared with Rajon's treatment of the same subject that is placed by the side of it. Rajon's protraits are delightful so real, so freely handled, so artistic, ranking high in achievement and very satisfactory as human studies, until they are compared with work so searchingly analyzed and profoundly synthesized as Legros's.

Much nearer to the latter in these qualities is Gavarni, that extraordinary versatile genius, thrilling to the finger tips with the reitgeist of his time. Yet how he reins himself in and concentrates his sympathies tenderly and quickly while studying the old artist Isabey. He comes upon the old gentleman or makes us think he does-during one of his walks in the country: stepping alertly, but a little feebly, his hat in his hand, his white hair bushy around his kindly, high-bred face, the coat hanging loosely from the slightly stooping shoulders. Aye, it is justly a celebrated portrait! And then there is an equally subtle, sensitive portrait of the brothers De Goncourt. These, and, even more, a portrait of himself, illustrate the "velvety blacks" which Gavarni secured in his lithographs. If the visitor is interested in this process, in which the black line is produced by direct application of the prepared pencil and the white line can be secured by scraping out from the blackened surface, he would do well to examine a portrait of Puvis de Chavannes by Eugene Carrière, in which the head is entirely taken out in white from what is here a brown background.

There is opportunity in this exhibition to study also some qualities of sentiment. For instance, the dignity of Caramatta's engraving of the exquisitely beautiful death mask of Napoleon is grievously diminished by crowning it with bays and putting Purities.—Adv.

trickly a sword and ribbon beneath the chin. NOTES FROM INDIA. Then there is a lithograph which represent Jenny Lind in a white dress, kneeling is meadow, pressing a nosegay to her cheek

Charon, his usual grimness assuaged to

adoration, has dumped upon the bank

WE HAVE TAKEN PARAGUA.

It's a Fair-Sized, Densely Wooded Philip-

pine Island People Very Poor.

PUERTO PRINCESA, Island of Paragua

July 21.-This island, which is situated in

the southwestern portion of the Philippine

Archipelago, has recently been occupied

by a company of the Tenth Infantry under

very able and experienced officer of long

American troops had taken post on the isl-

and, and it was not known what resistance,

if any, would be made, so the transport

which brought the land forces here was

accompanied by two gunboats. They en-

tered the harbor of Puerto Princesa in

solemn state, and upon arriving in front

of the town they saw the insurgent flag

floating, but it was found that the so-called

Governor was absent with a detachment

in the northern part of the island, hence

the invading troops were duly asked to

surrender would be awaited for one hour

and if not forthcoming at that time, forcible

possession would be taken of the town

Every preparation was made for a fight

One hundred rounds of ammunition were

issued to each man, and this was followed

by the disembarkation. The ladies of

the party were prepared to see actual

hostilities, but before the troops were all

transferred to the small boats a sheet was

Upon examination thirteen old guns,

were found about two of which would

spears. One energetic man with a loaded

revolver could have put the entire town

to flight. Since then small detachments

have been in the field hunting for the absent

Filipino Governor, who declined to come

back and give himself up. All of his men

except two have been captured, and so the

American forces are in peaceful possession

The Island of Paragua or Palawan is north

of Borneo, and is one of the most southern

islands of the Philippine group. It is

about two hundred and fifty miles long

and thirty miles wide. It is exceedingly

mountainous and heavily wooded in the

central part. The Spaniards made very

little progress in colonizing it. This town

is the result of their last effort. It was

built in the early seventies and has less

than thirty years of history. It is well

located and well laid out on the neck of

land which encloses the landlocked harbor

on the east. It is furnished with good

barracks of hard wood and brick, covered harracks of hard wood and brick, covered with a corrugated roof. They were begun three years previous to the evacuation of the Spanish Government, and unfortunately left in a half completed condition. When

finished they will accommodate a com-pany of one hundred and fifty men com-fortably. There is in addition a Governor's

deal of poverty, but he has never yet seen people so generally poor according to American standards as the people of this island. There is not a place between this port and the northern end of the isl-

and that contains a store where any of the

various things which a civilized man thinks

necessary could be bought. One store has since been established here, and, of course, is doing a good business. The southern part of the island is peopled by the Moros, who are said to be in a better condition than are those in the northern end of the island. The commanding efficer of the company stationed here is Mayor of the town, and has visited all of the outlying barrios, restoring order and encouraging the people to go to work. The natives live in what are called nipa huts, built of hard wood poles and bamboo, covered with nipa leaves, which are from a species of palm that grows along the river banks

of paim that grows along the river banks and in the swamps. The natives dress generally about as do the middle and lower

class in Cuba, but there is a tribe which occupies the mountainous region, who wear but little clothing. A large size bandanna handkerchief would fully dress as each cather family charges in each cather family charges.

bandanna handkerchief would fully dress an entire family Among the men em-ployed to clean up the town was a young fellow of this tribe who reported with neatly cut hair, and a gee-string, which with the handkerchief constituted his entire outfit. As in the case of the niñitas of Cuba, it is only a matter of getting used to it.

to it.

A small percentage of the people speak Spanish, but Spanish is all that one needs to know, as there is always some one to be found who can speak it sufficiently well to interpret. The common language of the people is Tagalog or Visayan, but in the south Moro is spoken. These jargons resemble our Indian languages, and abound in harsh, guitural sounds more than they do in Spanish. There is little beauty or utility to tempt one to study them.

attempted to raise sugar case on this island, but the land selected was not suited to that crop, and the experiment was a failure, but there are doubtless many places where case can be grown to advantage. Probably

can be grown to advantage. Probably the most valuable product that can be had from the island is hard wood timber, of

and ruin the contents.

This island is entirely pacified, and no fear is had of further disturbances.

Morphine Habit Growing to England.

days.

in dependence.
r correspondent has seen a great

raised on the dock as a sign of surrender

await his return In reply the Governor's

representative was told that his peaceful

It is a feast of sentiment!

From the Lahore Tribune. EDUCATION OF AN INDIAN PRINCE We are very much pleased to learn from and raising her eyes in costacy, while the eports we have received that the little Maha sun sinks behind her and a village spire raja of Patiala is making good progress in his studies and is as intelligent as he is shows among the trees But there better yet in Masquelier's engraving after docile and well-behaved His Eur Moreau le jeune of "Mirabeau Arriving at guardian is doing his best to train him up the Elysian Fields." He is welcomed by n the manner that the future ruler of a grea and populous State ought to be Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu and others sutor of the ten-year-old Prince is also sparwhole party in court costume ing no effort to accustom him to steady an Benjamin Franklin holds a garland over oustained work. May the lad grow up so as the new arrival's head, and the latter loses to worthily fill the position of Chief no time in presenting a copy of la chart We hope the mistakes previously made i constitutionelle. Also he has brough all his writings along with him which

the upbringing of certain princely wards of the Government will be carefully avoided. The two most glaring and melanchely exthe Government will be carefully avoided. The two most glaring and melanchely examples of native royaltaes, who, beginning with every advantage on their side, wrecked their lives before 30, plainly point to the shoals and breakers which the authorities should steer clear of.

The first thing is to mip in the bud any tendency in the boy to shun, aye, even to think slightingly of, native society. There are Anglo-Indians who hold that there is, morally speaking, no native who can be a fit guide and companion for a future Prince. Iduotic and companion for a future Prince. Iduotic notions of this sort are, we hope, only confined to a few confirmed Rediamites if the best native reases, scholars and public men in the locality were to be invited to keep a minor Prince company out of his working hours, it cannot but have a beneficial effect on him.

Under the present system the little fellow grows up amid surroundings in which he cannot help imbibing unworthy feelings towards his own countrymen. He becomes that unnatural creature—the thoroughly Europeanized native. His lot is, however, to live and work among the natives whom he dislikes. European adventurers soon gather around him, sage native councilors and well-wishers are turned out in disgrace, and racing and woman and wine shortly finish him.

the command of Capt Eli A. Helmick, a service in Cuba. Prior to his coming, no

> An Azamgarh correspondent relates the offowing story of the "miraculous" and heafing powers of the waters of an abandoned

well in that district "A leper, exhausted with a long tramp i the heat, was refused a drink of water, an not even allowed to draw for himself he lay almost dying, somebody rected him to a deserted well, sufrounded by vegetation. He drank some of the and felt improved in health. Then he bands and mouth and feit further reli so he bathed in the water and was al stored to perfect health. Then he returne to the village and related what had happened and since then the well has become famous the district of Gorakhpore Be assu-sir, this is not a fabrication of the brain, a real story and an ascertained fact. On news being heard in Azamgarh, many probably shoot, and some forty odd wooden quiries were made, and all the repl reporated the lacis as I have given the roborated the facts as I have given them.
"Not only in the surrounding districts but in far-off places, so strong is the belief about the healing properties of the well, that hundreds of people are flocking there. Though the first disease cured was ispross, yet persons suffering from fevers, could asthma, dysentery and all sorts of diseases go there to be cured. Some have come from Calcutta and fabore. Birch as well as poor flock to the water, and also women who desire children."

> What about the stories of Indian yogis permitted themselves to be buried alive, e grass to grow over their graves, and have been dug out alive after an interval of several weeks. There may still be living some of the men who saw Hari Dass Sadni buried

DANGER OF TAMPERING WITH YOURS.

the men who saw Hari Pass Sadau buried alive in Lahore in the presence of Ranut Singh and his courtiers, both Luropean and hative Corn was sown over his grave and special arrangements were made to make communication by any means impossible After the harvest was cut the grave was opened before his Majesty and all his coordiers, and the Sadhu was dug out in a state of coma, animation being gradually restored to him by his disciples by some special process known to them. There were European witnesses to the phenonenon and some of them have left records.

The Indian Mirror, speaking on the subject, calls attention to the authenticated.

ject, calls attention to the authenticated case of a yog! who was discovered in a state of deep trance by a clearing party in the Sunderbun jungles of Bengal. His limbs were of deep trance by a clearing party in the Sunderbun jungles of Bengal. His limbs were
as rigid as stone, his hair and nails were uncannily long and untrim, and long and thick
jungle growth had to be cut and cleared before his presence was discovered. It must
have taken many years for such a condition
of things to become possible. Notiger or any
other beast would appear to have disturbed
that prolonged sleep of the body. It would
probably been a case of perpetual samadai—
hibernation if you will but for the officiousness of some Europeans, who were attracted
to the scene, and who, out of sheer kindness. administered or rather the devotee's mouth. A yawn, a gasp sacred body was desecrated, and all was eigners

NOW PEW ENGLISH THERE ARE IN INDIA The European population of Calcutta, town and suburbs, including Howrain is barely \$ 000 all told, men, women and children Eight thousand in a population of eight lake (\$00,000) or more, and yet, as the late muni-cipal agitation vividis brought out, and the present constitution of the Calcutta Corpopresent constitution of the Calcutta Corporation shows, the eight lakes are mere ciphers compared with the 5,000. The little minority live in houses owned by the great majority, and make their pile with the help of the latter yet if the former had their way, they would not let the highest of the latter even walk on the best roads in their exclusive quarter. This sort of unquestioned supremacy deludes the members of the ruing race in India sometimes into the belief that their prestige and position are due to their physical superiority. It is owing to their physical superiority. It is owing to their physical superiority. It is owing to the sword. Thus, of sloop piving the sword against eight lakes—are, even eight lake Bengalese. This is the proportion in the inetropolis, and it may be on in Bombay, also, the chief centres of European population in India. Elsewhere one in ten millions would be su over-estimate.

If each of the less than a takk and a naif of Europeans in India were converted into walking guillotines—i. a. cutting machines—they could not finish off the three hundred millions of natives even if the lafter made no resistance at all. The edge would be bluinted and the closured after, say, a lash ration shows, the eight lakes are more ciphers

milions of natives even if the latter made no resistance at all. The edge would be blunted and the handle clogged after, say, a lash native per European fell. Seriously, no Britisher in India should forget for a moment that the superiority of his race in India is. and should be, a purely moral one

# From the Westminster Gazette.

in harsh, guttural stands more than they do in Spanish. There is little beauty or utility to tempt one to study them.

Their music is not so unlike ours, and they dance and waltz, polka and two step not gracefully but correctly. There is a brass band here consisting of ten or twelve pleces, which is probably the only one in the island. It now plays the 'Star Spangled Banner' with variations peculiar to the performers. At one of the visitas at which I was present the music consisted of an accordion and a drum somewhat like the native drums of Cuba.

The cultivated products of the island are rice or polay and corn, together with the usual tropical fruits. This year the grasshoppers have destroyed the rice in many places. Here, as in Cuba, they have a fine grade of cattle, which are always in good condition. Every native family has a few chickens and pigs, but eggs are difficult to get. The Spanish Government attempted to raise sugar cane on this island, but the land selected was not suited. As far back as the great Kurfürst the rulers of the House of Hohenzollern have had special mottoes. The great Kurfurst himself set the example by choosing the Psalmist's words "Gott ist meine Starke" (God is my strength Frederick I . "Jedem das Seine" (Let each have his own); Frederick William 1. "Der preussische Adler weicht der Sonne nicht (The Prussian eagle does not fear the sun; Frederick II. Für Ruhm und Vaterland (Foc Fame and Fatherland); Frederick William III. "Aufrichtig und standhaft" (True and steadfast; Frederick William III. "Meine Zeit in Unruhe, meine Hoffnung in Godt (My time in restleseness, my hope in Godt Frederick William IV. "Ich und mein Haus wollen dem Herrn dienen (I and my house will serve the Lord, William I. "Gott mit une" (God with us; Frederick III. "Furchties und beharrlich" (Fearless and steadfast, and William II. "Allweg ugt Zellern, which somewhat paradoxical sawing with its attenut at a pun we leave our readers to translate for themselves. his own): Frederick William 1. "Der preusfrom the island is hard wood timber, of which there are many varieties growing in profusion. The trees are of immense height, and straight, without a limb for fifty or sixty feet. The most valuable wood is the ipil, of a dark red color and very hard, so that it takes an excellent polish. Floors and frame work are made from it, as the white ant, which is a great pest here, does not attack it. In a single day the ants will riddle the bottom of a pine chest and ruin the contents.

#### England's Difficulty Over Officers From the Spectator.

We trust that in the course of the discussion on the defects shown in the new Yeomany in South Africa the public will not misunderstand the issue. The real trouble has not been with the men, but with the officers. It is true that a large number of the men could not when they arrived in South Africa, either ride or shoot; but that could be and has been put right, for the human material was for the most part good enough. What could not be put right by a little training was the deficiency in the officers of the qualities which are absolutely necessary in an officer. Of four hundred officers who went out over one hundred are said to have been sent back as unsuitable. That is, a quarter of the officers selected were not capable of doing officers; work. The proportion of men reported as absolutely useless was infinitely smaller. These facts illustrate a principle which has, we believe, been borne in upon all competent observers during the present war. It is, put shortly, You can improvise men, but you cannot improvise officers. We trust that in the course of the discus Morphine Habit Growing in England.

From the Queen.

Even the Arab does not lie so persistently as does the morphia victim. All bense of honor deserts her. Whereas, perhaps, formesly she was scrupulous in money matters, she rapidly becomes little less than a thief. If she is hard up, in order to buy drugs she will invent the most elaborate and plausible stories, and sore money out of the unsuspecting. There is no doubt whatever that drug taking is enormously on the increase. No one who has ever witnessed the rapid deterioration, both in appearance and in character, which inevitably follows from it can healtate to call it one of the most frightful curses of modern days.

From the Amsterdam Handelshiad Jameson, Chamberiain, Milner, Rhodes, are as trely building up the fabric of a Boten Afrikander nation in South Africa as Aira of Spain erected the Hollandfor to-day, of a relief capedition will be organized if necessary.

INSURANCE BY SLOT MACHINE.

A New Kind of Risk Added to the Many Assumed for a Small Fee in England The original insurance, so far as there is any authentic record, was in policies issued from London and afterward from other European cities upon vessels sailing from European ports. The profits were so extensive as to lead to the establishment of fire insurance. Necessarily, and most profit ably to the interest of insurers, the risks

> to include life insurance. Now, as that eystem became perfected other systems of insurance have been multiplied so that they now include accident insurance, which is a large and increasing business in which the United States is far ahead; plate glass insurance, whereby the risk from breakage through accident or design is much re-duced, and insurance on rents, whereby those in the receipt of fixed incomes are assured, for a small-percentage, of the payment of such rents during the time when the building, if injured or destroyed by fire, may be under process of rebuilding

against shipwrecks and fire were extended

or repair
Still another enterprise in the line of in surance, and perhaps the latest, is insurance for bathers in England Penny-in-the-slot machines have been erected in popular bathing places along the Channel. Before bathing places along the Channel a bather enters the water he car copper coin into the slot and re return a stamped policy good for twenty-four hours. This form of insurance, under the conditions of which there are "no ques-tions asked," makes no discrimination against those inexpert persons who persist in swimming out beyond the life lines regarding the undertow, and in attempting feats of dexterity and strength for which their knowledge of the art of swimming does not qualify them.

#### Abolish the Coroner

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEE In this morning's edition of THE SUN A COTORS's physician, whose conduct is about to be investigated, is reported to have said that he a Tammany administration is a menace, at be able to do so, but the abuses of this office in his time complained that the office of coroner "had come to be sought for the per-

There have been frequent and recent in stances in New York city when men charged with orime even with murder have been discharged by the Coroner, only to be imme-diately rearrested by the District Attorney's

ago as issi, pointed out a remedy to suc-existing exils, and in the bill that Dr. Nelson H Henry introduced in the Assembly at Albany last year some of In Smith's sog-

Albany last year some of Dr Smith's suggestions were adopted. This bill unfortunated was killed in the committee on Publing Health by the country members. It provided that the office of Corene be abolished and the duties now performed by the Coroners physicians be hereafter performed by the Board of Health. It also provided that an immest could be held by any Justice of the Peace, Police Justice or City Magistrate.

As there is in every city, village or town of this State a Board of Health with competent physicians connected with it and as many of them as are needed, it will be clear to any one, on the slightest reflection, that the duties now performed by the antiquated Coroners' office would be much better and more promptly performed by the Board of Health. The bill also provided that, in case an insquest were held before any Magistrate, the District Attorney or an assistant most attendant evenue all witnesses.

Health

The bill also provided that, in case an inquest were held before any Magistrate, the District Attorney or an assistant must attend and examine all witnesses.

One of the best sections of this bill was "Boards of Health in cities of the first and second class may each organize a bureau devoted to the performance of the duties required by this act and appoint the necessary officers but the chief officer of said bureau shall be a duly qualified physician, learned in the science of pathology and said board may equip a laboratory with the apparation necessary for the accurate and immediate investigation of the caugaste office seems out of place. It is greatly to be regretted that the physicians of this State are not sufficiently public-spirited to make a determined effort to bring about the abolition of this worse than useless office and give the much needed reform bill heretofore referred to their

pproval and support HABRY R PURDY, M. D. NEW YORK Sent

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Lady Smith, wife of the Master of the Rolls, Archibald Lewin Smith, was drowned recently Hungarian esses to the number of 3,500 have been imported in the last three years into Germany where they find a congenial sell.

Princess Till Metternich, only daughter of the head of the house, was the first Austrian women to join the Vienna Golf Club.

Prince Alexander of Sayn Wittgenstein Berlehurg was fatally shot recently by Prince Anatole Bartation ski in a pistol duel on account of a woman Posen, in Prussian Poland, is to have its fortifica-

tions dismantied. Prussia will buy cover from the German Empire for 11,250 000 marks A cross slaty feet high has been set up on Monte Captee near Carpineto, the birthplace of Lea XIII. The Pope has written a Latin poem to celebrate the

At the Pan Ce tte Conference in Dublin, Prof. Kone Meyer declared that the two great needs in Irish studies were a dictionary and a reader. There is little posepect of the publication of an Irish Dictionary for a long time to come.

Greece intends to hold a Congress of Archwologists in April, 1903. Invitations will be sent out by the Minister of Public Instruction and by the Director of the French and German schools. Meetings will

Kew Gardens has lost one of its great autoritions! the gigantic Victoria Regia water fly which is now dead. There is one other left in London, in the Hegen's Park. A few years ago the Secretary of the Royal Hotanical Society was photographed suring on a chair on one of the enormous leaves of the part. floating in the water .

Empress Erederick left a fortune of \$7.250 nool) saved up from net dowry of \$250,000, her English allowance of \$40,000 a prest, her allowance as Empress howaget, and the bequest of \$750,000 from the Duchess of tailliera. By her will she left to each of her children \$250,000, but her youngest daughter Princess Margaret of Hesse, gets in addition the castie d Friedrichshof.

An anti-seasickness congress is being held at the firstend. The French Journal du Mai de Mer, the organ of the league against seasickness, which is now in its second year, recently published an article on the connection between umbilical herois and seasickness and suggested that every intending travelences and suggested that every intending travelences and suggested that every intending travelences are specified for the commend to make are eller by sea should first be examined to make some that he was not suffering from hernia.

Slot machines providing meals have been intro-duced in London. The refreshments are arranged on a long buffet behind a glass screen. On putting on a long numer behind a glass screen. On putting four pennies one after another into the sito the screen rises and a tray holding a teapot, milk fug. sugar bowl and cup and saucer comes within reach. The teapot contains tea leaves and hot water can be drawn from a public tank. Two pennies produce a roll with butter, or sandwiches, or bath buns, and other shots.

ield temperance drinks and confectioners During the whole of |300 no case of tables was found in England or Scotland and it is asserted with couldence that the disease which had been present for centuries has been entirely cradicated. This statement justifies the stringent museling order pussed by Parliament a few years ago and the resulting by Parliament a few years ago and the resultable regulations against importing dogs. A few cools of rables were reported from Wales, where the regulations were not enforced strictly. For the first time in fifty-one years not a single person died of hydro-

phoble in England and Wales in 1800

phoble in England and Wairs in 1809

A curious position has arisen in St kilds the far western island on the Atlantic, in connection with the church questions. The Minister of St Kilde, the New Mr. Lee, followed the Assembly and the majority, with the United Free Church, but the islanders, like the Highland congregations, determined to remain with the United Freebylerian Church, and have determined to keep their apprilial advised without apprintment. The stemmer literative called without provisions. The steamer Henrices called at the Island with the provisions, but when the people took their own goods they refused to ferry ashore their minister's Mr. Lee sent word to the captain that he would have men and boots walling of take the goods off at Obbe, but on the steamer getting there no one appeared, and a landing could not effected. This was the last call of the openior, another price months. The numbers of the F Courte will not allow their representative to year